

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, to wit: 1819.
November Term, 1819.
IN CIVIL COURT.
James Sanderson, Complainant,
against

Catherine F. McCall; and John Creighton
and William Gilham, the two last under
the firm of John Creighton & Company,
plaintiffs

HE defendant Catherine F. McCall not
having entered her appearance and given
security according to the statute and the
action of the court, and it appearing to the
said defendant, Catherine F. McCall,
an inhabitant of this District—on motion
of the said complainant, by his counsel,
ordered, That the said defendant, Catherine
F. McCall, do appear here on the
day of the next Term, and enter her
appearance to the suit, and give security
performing the decrees of the court; and
the other defendants, John Creighton
company, do not pay away, convey or
settle the debts by them owing to, or
estate or effects in their hands belong-
ing to the said absent defendant Catherine
McCall, until the further order or
decree of this court; and that a copy of this
be forthwith published for two months
successively in one of the public news-
paper published in this county; and that a copy
be posted at the front door of the
house of the said county.

A copy,
Teste, EDMUND I. LEE, C. C.
January 25

PROPOSALS
BY JOSEPH M. SANDERSON,
for publishing by subscription,
BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS
TO THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
ACCOMPANIED WITH PLATES;
which will be annexed a history of the
proceedings of congress during the pas-
sage of the law, and the Declaration it-
self, with fac-simile engravings of the
signatures.

By PAUL ALLEN, Esq.

TO THE PUBLIC.
seems a little surprising that amongst
so many subjects as have been presented
for American Biography, the lives of
those who have affixed their signatures to
Declaration of Independence have been
looked over or disregarded. The eyes of
usands have dwelt with rapture upon the
ment that announced to the world that
these United Colonies were, and of right
to be, free, sovereign, and independent
states; while we are better acquainted
with the handwriting than with the char-
ters of many of those illustrious men
who have added their signatures to that
instrument. The founders of the only
existing republic on the globe, have, with
few splendid exceptions, gone to their
rest; and it behoves a generous posterity,
sensible of their obligations, to preserve
their fame. The longer we neglect the
payment of so sacred a debt, the more diffi-
cult does the payment become.—Traits of
individual character are fugitive and eva-
sive; and if they are not snatched by
the hand of the Biographic Muse, at an ear-
ly season, from the cold grasp of death, will
partake of the oblivion of the body.—
It is not the object of the present attempt,
dealing in that profusion of indiscriminate
and unsparing panegyric, so often and so
deservedly dignified with the name of Biog-
raphy: we wish to represent the characters
they were; and they stand in need of no pa-
ge; and we earnestly solicit from the
living relations and friends of those re-
spective patriots all the information that
will tend to a development of character
as the creature of circumstance, and
wish to show the progress of those pa-
triotism, from their first resistance of colonial
oppression, until they stood forth the noble
undaunted champions of their country's
independence. All this can only be done
in a familiar acquaintance with the lives of
these men, and whoever of the surviving
ends or relatives will furnish facts and
circumstances in their possession to unfold
and illustrate their characters, shall be en-
titled to a copy of the work as a recom-
mendation. It is contemplated, wherever it is
practicable, further to embellish the medi-
cal work with correct likenesses of the
objects of our biography, executed by the
most eminent artists in the country. For
this purpose we again solicit the assistance
of their surviving relatives and friends. If
they will transmit to the publisher any ea-
rly or portrait from which a copy may
be taken, the original shall be faithfully re-
produced, and shall likewise be remunerated
with a copy of the work. In the first num-
ber it is proposed to give an account of the
Declaration of Independence, from the first
mention that was made on the floor of con-
gress until its final passage into a law, a period
embracing much curious and secret
history: finally, we promise to add to our
number the Declaration of Independence
itself, with fac-simile engravings of
signatures. We have now compen-
sated the objects of our present under-
taking, and we hope that it will be un-
necessary to mention that no exertions on
our part shall be spared.

The public are now in possession of our
project, which does indeed seem to be de-
cided, by the avilid so recently display-
ed for the possession of the Declaration of
Independence, since it is of very little im-
port to become acquainted with a man's
writing without a previous knowledge
of the man. The secret history of our De-
claration of Independence, the lives of those
who have affixed their signatures to that
instrument, accompanied by their likenesses,
and finally the Declaration itself with fac-
similes of the signatures, will bring into one
compact view the prominent facts of that
interesting crisis.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be published in num-
ber or full volumes, of 150 pages octavo,
will be contained in ten numbers.
It will be printed on fine paper made
especially for the purpose, and delivered to
subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per
volume or number, payable on deliv-
ery.

Subscriptions will be received at the
office of the Alexandria Gazette.

January 18

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XIX.]

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

[No. 5450.

For Freight.

The substantial well built and
fast sailing ship NEW JERSEY,
burthen, 400 tons or 4300 barrels, now in
complete order for the reception of a cargo.
Apply to T. H. HOWLAND.

2nd mo. 6 sththm

Wanted Immediately.

Wanted to freight or charter, a
vessel to take 400 lbs. to Mobile.
Owners or masters of vessels may apply at
the Indian Queen Hotel, Alexandria.

February 5

Liverpool Salt and Coal.

FOR SALE, the cargo of the ship HAZARD,
2nd mo. 6 sththm

which appeared in the Alexandria news-
paper in the year 1817, on some points of

English & German Almanacs

For 1819,

WITH a large and general stock of
school books and stationery, suitable
for the country trade, for sale by
Oct 8 JOHN A. STEWART.

This day is published,

AND for sale at the bookstore of
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
The Controversy between M.

B. & F. Quaro,

which appeared in the Alexandria news-
paper in the year 1817, on some points of
ROMAN CATHOLICISM:
To which is added AN APPENDIX, con-
taining a brief notice of Luther—of In-
dulgencies—of the Inquisition—and of
the Order of the Jesuits.

For Freight,

The ship HAZARD, burthen 3800
tons is in complete order and ready
to load as soon as her present cargo can be
discharged. Apply as above.

January 19

For Freight,

The sloop ALERT, capt. Smith,
carries about 450 barrels, an excel-
lent vessel, and will take freight for any
southern port. Apply to
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

January 14

Spirits, Sugar, &c.

A FEW puncheons of superior quality
Antigua and Jamaica spirits
Superfine Barbados sugar, in hds
Jamaica pimento
Also, a parcel of cocoa nuts—for sale
on liberal terms at No. 99 Union-st.

September 30

N. REILLY.

Sales at Vendue.

In every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed
in the bills of the day.
All kinds of goods which are on li-
mitation, and the prices of which are esti-
mated, can at any time be viewed and eva-
sive; and it behoves a generous posterity,
sensible of their obligations, to preserve
their fame. The longer we neglect the
payment of so sacred a debt, the more diffi-
cult does the payment become.—Traits of
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itself, with fac-simile engravings of
signatures. We have now compen-
sated the objects of our present under-
taking, and we hope that it will be un-
necessary to mention that no exertions on
our part shall be spared.

Private Tuition.

THE subscriber has procured a young
gentleman (a graduate of Yale college)
to conduct a private school in his
family, and would be willing to receive three
or four boarders for the next year. The
instructor is eminently qualified to teach all
the different branches both of a classical
and mathematical education.

THOMAS TURNER,

Fauquier county, Vir. Nov 30

BLANK BOOKS.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON have just
received a large assortment, consisting
of the following viz:

Journals, single & double

Day books
Letter and invoice ditto
Record ditto, &c. &c.
in plain and Russia binding, on the most
approved plan. Also,

A great variety of the smaller books, viz.
Bank, receipt and memorandum books;
pocket ledgers; blank music books; cy-
phering books; plain and faint lined copy
books, for large and small hand, per dozen
or single

Orders from the public offices, and
from merchants, to any pattern of ruling,
executed at a short notice.

December 5

BLANK BOOKS.

PREMIUMS offered by the Agricultural
Society of Virginia, for the year 1819:

1. A premium of fifty dollars value, for
the best essay on the general management
of a Virginia farm, founded on practical
experience or observation, and combining
a good rotation, with the management of
live stock, the accumulation of manure, and
other objects pertaining to the business of
a farm.

2. A premium of forty dollars value, for
the best rotation of crops, embracing corn,
wheat, clover and clover.

3. A premium of fifty dollars value, for
the best rotation of crops, embracing corn,
wheat, clover and tobacco.

Premiums of fifty dollars value, will be
given for the best essay founded on actual
experiment on each of the subjects follow-
ing, to wit:

4. The best and most economical mode
of furnishing food for milch cows, stock cat-
tle, sheep and hogs, from the 1st of March
to the 15th of May.

5. On the best and most economical mode
of raising and sustaining horses.

6. On the best and most economical mode
of sustaining cattle, sheep and hogs, during
the winter.

7. To the person who shall make the
greatest quantity of corn upon ten acres of
land in one body, in the year 1819, to be
supported by the certificate or affidavit of
three disinterested freeholders, and furnished
to the Society previously to the meeting
in December next.

By a standing rule of the Society, it is
ordered, "that the names of parties con-
tending for premiums shall not be made
known, (except to the Secretary,) unless
the prize or prizes be adjudged to them."

JOHN ADAMS, Secy.

January 18

PRINTING,

IN All its various branches,

AT S. H. DAVIS'S

PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRINTER'S ALLEY,

In the rear of W. F. Thornton's druggist store,
Fairfax-street,

ALEXANDRIA.

Liverpool Salt.

TWO THOUSAND bushels coarse Li-
verpool salt, the cargo of the sloop A-
lert, for sale by LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Who have just received 100 boxes fresh
January 13

Books and Stationery.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for
sale on commission, an invoice of
Books and Stationery, among which are the
following articles, viz:

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-
tary and political power of Russia
Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeping
Say's catechism of political economy
Manners & customs; Accidents of life
Bennett's letters; history of the late war
Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Bodleian
The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man
Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry
Travels at home; Domestic Medicine
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on
the adoption of the Federal Constitution
Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles
Bonnet boards by the gross, dozen or single
superfine vellum cap writing paper

August 28

New Books.

Just received on consignment, and for sale
by the subscriber.

TALES of my landlord, second series

New tales, by Mrs Opie
Zion's Pilgrim, by Robert Hawker, D D
Events of the French Revolution, by the
baronne de Stael; O'Reiley's Greenland
Johnson's quarto dictionary, vol. I

Taylor's Arator, 4th edition

Rufle's tour on the continent
Village sermons; Olive-Branch
Dwight's geography for schools, in which
Europe is divided according to the late act
of the congress of Vienna. Also,

A few copies of Bible News or Sacred
Truths relating to the Living God, his only
Son, and Holy Spirit, by Noah Worcester,
A. M.

ROBERT GRAY.

Oct 16

Romulus Riggs's

EXCHANGE BANKING HOUSE,

AND BROKER'S OFFICE,

Bridge-street, Georgetown.

THIS is intended as a permanent estab-
lishment, and the community will find
it one of the greatest conveniences in the
United States, and of great public utility.
At this house the fair exchange on the differ-
ent bank notes from every part of the Union
can at all times be had: It is to be hoped
that, by the operations of this office, the
community will get rid of a host of Shrocks,
Shavers, Secret and Running Brokers, who
infest the District, frequently proclaiming
the failure of country solvent banks, for the
express purpose of purchasing the notes of
such institutions at great discounts. Business
under the following heads will be trans-
acted. This establishment possesses funds
to negotiate for any amount, and all busi-
ness done for cash.

1st. All bank checks, bills at sight, post
notes not due, and bank notes from all parts
of the United States, bought and sold.

2d. All notes, bills of exchange, divi-
dends and interests, collected and remitted
according to orders.

GAZETTE
AND
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.
PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.
Daily Gazette, 7 dolls...Country, 5 dolls.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

SELECTED.

AN EPGRAM.

The law, they say, great nature's chain
connects—
That causes, ever must produce effects ;
In me behold, revers'd, great nature's
laws,
And my effects lost by a single cause.

BEAUTIFUL MORCEAU.

By a Cashmerean Indian.

When shall we three meet again ?
When shall we three meet again ?
Oft shall glowing hope expire,
Oft shall wearied love retire,
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we three shall meet again.

Tho' in distant lands we sigh,
Parched beneath a hostile sky,
Tho' the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls,
Still in Fancy's rich domain,
Oft shall we three meet again.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade
Beauty, power and fame are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There shall we three meet again.

For the Gazette.

THE STUDENT, No. III.

A Comparison between Mental and Corporal Pleasures.

"Violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die ; like fire and powder,
Which, as they kiss, consume."

SHAKSPERE.

Few evils are more prevalent, or few attended with more disastrous consequences, than an irremediable desire for corporeal pleasures. It incapacitates us from enjoying the mild comforts of social life, it frequently severs the thread of our existence, it causes us to be treated with coldness and contempt by our relatives and friends; and, in fine, it does every thing that can vitiate the taste and corrupt the mind.

Is not that man an object of pity who is unable to elevate his thoughts above the mean consideration of sensual pleasures; who takes no delight in books, and who, reflecting not on the ideas which either observation, discourse or experience may produce, remains buried in the gloom of Gothic ignorance, viewing every thing, like thought or attention, with apathy and disgust? When this pernicious habit has arrived at its supreme point of tyranny and torture, only those who have been its victims can imagine the sufferings which are thence induced. It is not simply a deprivation of ordinary enjoyments, but it drops a dark curtain over all created things, both on the earth and in the heavens. The green mantle of spring, the various flowers that adorn her bosom, the soft verdure that forms her canopy, literally

"Fades on the eye, and palls upon the sense." The light of the morning, the splendor of the risen sun, the sweet lustre of the moonbeam, and the glories of the starry firmament, want power to engage their fancy or to move their hearts; in short, the whole universe appears to the sufferer as if covered with utter darkness. In their old age they are as wretched and miserable as when endued with all the vigor of youth; for, having despised the mild precepts of christianity, having neglected to provide themselves with knowledge, and of those acquirements which are alone capable of smoothing the downhill of life, they sink into eternity with feelings of the acutest misery, and in all the plenitude of guilt.

But let us turn now and mark how different the fate of those who prefer mental to corporeal pleasures. To them nature appears clothed in her loveliest garment—the ruby tints of the morn, and the sable shadows of eve, impress them equally with feelings of delight. Mental pleasures, although frequently tasted, lose neither their flavor nor their virtue, but acquire new charms, and convey additional delights the oftener they are tasted;—the subject of their pleasures are as unbounded as the reign of truth,—as extensive as the world, and as unlimited as the divine perfections. Incorporeal pleasures, therefore, are more durable than all others; they neither disappear with the light of the day, change with the external form of things, nor descend with our bodies to the tomb, but continue with us while we exist,—accompany us under all the vicissitudes not only of our natural life, but of that which is to come,—secure us in the darkness of the night, and compensate us for all the miseries we are doomed to suffer.

SIMON SCRIBBLE.

ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1819.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON

Wednesday, February 10.

You may remember that Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, at an early period of the session, moved a resolution, which was then ordered, by his own desire, to lie on the table, to reduce the army of the U. States. Yesterday he called it up, and it was referred to the military committee.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, moved that the judiciary committee should be instructed to prepare and report a bill to repeal the charter of the United States bank, when Mr. Spencer rose and deprecated the dreadful effect that would result from an abrogation of the charter, and said that it was too important a subject to be meddled with without the most cool and profound deliberation: he therefore proposed that Mr. Johnson's motion—Mr. Trimble's, for a scire facias, and his own resolution, lately offered, should be all referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and taken into consideration together. Mr. Rich said he could not believe that the house would enter at once upon the whole of the United States bank concern, or strike at its charter by a precipitate inconsiderate proceeding. Mr. Spencer's proposition, however, was agreed to—and the three several resolutions of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Trimble and Mr. Spencer were referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

A bill making appropriations for the civil list was reported, and referred to a committee of the whole, when all the items were agreed to, except 250,000 dollars for making the great Cumberland road, which will be discussed to-morrow; Mr. Clay being to speak upon it. The committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned at four o'clock.

Mr. Mason of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, stockholders of the U. States bank, praying that the charter of said bank might not be repealed—expressing their regret at the manner in which it had been conducted, and praying congress rather to apply a corrective than destroy it. This memorial made allusion to the old bank of the United States, and set forth its advantages to the commercial community. This memorial was ordered to be printed.

On motion of judge Nelson it was

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for vesting in the president of the United States a power to demand from the executive of the respective states, fugitives from justice, who, having committed offences against society within the district of Columbia, or other territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, may have sought an asylum in any of the states of the union; and also power and authority to comply with the demand of any executive for the delivery of fugitives having committed offences, &c.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Monday, February 3.

Mr. chief justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Patterson against Peyton, affirming the judgment of the Circuit court.

Mr. Justice Story delivered its opinion in the case of Van Ness against Buel.

Mr. Daggett and Mr. Hunter addressed the court in the case of Sturgis against Crowninshield, involving the question of the constitutionality of the state bankrupt and insolvent laws.

The argument will be continued to-morrow, (Tuesday) by Mr. Ogden and Hopkinson.

The following is the letter of gov. Bibb to gen. Jackson which was communicated by the President to Congress on Saturday last;

Fort Crawford, 9th May, 1818.

Dear Sir: Proceeding to Georgia for the purpose of bringing my family to this territory, and desirous to provide for the safety of the inhabitants on the frontiers during my absence, I have sought an interview with the officer in command at this place. At Camp Montgomery I learned that you would probably reach this place in a few days, and indulged the hope of seeing you. An interview with you would have been to me a source of much pleasure, and I regret that my arrangements will not permit me to await your arrival.

The Indians commenced their murderous incursions on the frontier settlements in January last, when two men were killed in this neighborhood. No events occurred afterwards to excite apprehension until the 14th of March, when a house on the federal road, near the Poplar Spring, was attacked, and eight persons killed. This intelligence reached me at Claiborne, from whence a detachment of mounted riflemen was immediately ordered to the place for one month's service. A few days afterwards, five men, while travelling the road, were fired at, and three killed, from whom fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars were taken. The people, for the most

part, were flying for safety in every direction, and all communication, by mail or otherwise, with Georgia, wholly suspended. The Indians were known to be still in that quarter. In this state of things, three posts were established by my order, at which, there are, in the whole, about an hundred men, who have instructions to scour the woods from day to day. A fortnight since they found a camp, but, on their approach, the enemy fled to a contiguous swamp, from whence they fired, and killed one man. The commanding officer informs me that he thinks the number of Indians in the neighborhood considerable. I should have mentioned that, in April, a house, within fifteen or twenty miles of Claiborne, was attacked, the husband killed, and wife and two daughters wounded.—

Thirty dollars, a quantity of bacon, and every article which could be conveyed away, were taken and carried to Pensacola, where, I believe, the murderers might still be found.

I yesterday learned that one Indian was killed and another wounded near the Poplar spring.

This detail of events, however, was probably unnecessary, as you will receive from me. Youngs every intelligence upon the subject. My principal object is to state that, in my efforts to protect the people over whom I preside, the territorial treasury, being destitute of funds, has afforded me no supplies whatever: nor has it been in the power of the commanding officer here to render the aid which he has uniformly manifested the best disposition to afford. I am desirous that the troops should be considered as in the service of the United States, and the accounts adjusted when their term of service expires. One company rendezvoused at Poplar Spring, for three months' service, on the 10th April, and a detachment of twenty-five at Sepulga, lately, for the same term of service. The expenditures incurred have been necessarily considerable, and altogether beyond my means of paying. You will readily perceive how unpleasant has been my situation, without means of affording the protection necessary to keep the inhabitants at their homes. The regular force in this quarter has been insufficient for the defence of the country; the militia I have not time to organize; and above all, not a dollar in the treasury. My views of the necessity of forwarding men and money to this section of the country, have been repeatedly stated to col. Trimble, but I apprehend it has not been in his power to meet them. Having endeavored in vain, with my limited resources, to arrest the enemy, after their successive murders, and being satisfied that they sought refuge in Florida, I determined to raise a volunteer force, and ordered them to attack the hostile Indians, without regard to our boundary. A part of the force is now under the command of maj. Youngs, and capt. Stull is in possession of my order. Had I been furnished with funds, the enemy would have been driven from that retreat long before this time; persuaded as I am that it is the only effectual method of affording security to this territory.

I have this moment received intelligence which leaves no doubt of your approach to this quarter, and I shall now leave the territory perfectly satisfied that the people will not suffer by my absence. Mr. Henry Hitchcock is appointed territorial secretary, and will act as governor after I set out from Fort Jackson, which will be the 26th or 27th of the month. I may, however, be detained a few days longer in arranging with the Big Warrior the reception of a party of Indians who have sued for peace, and delivered themselves to Maj. Youngs. This they did so soon as the major convinced them, by a well timed and well executed expedition, that they would no longer be permitted to murder our citizens, and find refuge in the Spanish territory.

There are at this place forty volunteers, and the same number of militia at Camp Montgomery. Should you need any additional aid from the territory, it would be promptly furnished, should you notify me at Fort Jackson before my departure. I enclose to you a letter I have received from the commanding officer of the militia near the Poplar Spring, which will present to you the state of things in that quarter. Excuse this hasty scrawl, and accept the assurances of my regard and esteem.

WM. W. BIBB.
Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Boston, Feb. 3.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, supercargo of the ship Emma Sophia, dated Havanna, 31st December 1818.

On Saturday 19th inst. between the Bahamas Bank and Key Sal Bank, we were boarded and taken possession of by a small schr. of about 30 tons, having one gun mounted on a pivot and 30 men. She manned us with twelve men, Spaniards, Germans, and Americans, and carried us towards the Florida coast. Being arrived on the coast nearly opposite to Havanna, the privateer went in shore to reconnoitre, and our ship lay off and on. Next morning she returned with two small vessels, a

schooner and sloop. We then all four steered over the reef towards the small islands, and on Tuesday afternoon were brought to anchor in a little harbor formed by the Florida isles and the Martyr's Reel as snug a hole as buccaneers would wish.

They had seen no papers, but those of the ship and the Manifest, but the latter was enough, and they asked not for invoices or bills of lading. As soon as we anchored, they threw off our boats, took off the hatchets, and began to plunder the cargo. They loaded their two small vessels and another that came in next morning, besides taking our valuables on board the privateer. Having filled their vessels with linens and nankinens, we had still many left, for our ship was full when we sailed from Hamburgh. Till Wednesday noon, our cabin had been respected, but then they came below and took packages of laces, gold watches from the trunks and other valuable goods. Every man had a knife about a foot long, which they brandished, swearing they would have money or something more valuable, that was concealed, or they would kill every soul of us, and they particularly threatened me. I appealed to their captain, told him I was in fear of my life, and went with him on board his privateer. He said he had no command, the crew would do as they pleased, that I need entertain no fear of my life, but had better tell at once if any thing was concealed. I told him there was not. After my return to the ship towards night, the pirates left us for the first time, and we hoped they had done with us. But next morning another schooner and sloop appeared in the offing, and the privateer and one of the loaded sloops went out to meet them. They all returned together, the privateer anchored, and a boat's crew came towards us. I attempted to go on board the privateer to see her captain, but was ordered back.

When they came on board, they said they had come to find where the gold &c. was, and that if he would not tell, they would hang every man of us and burn the ship. Davis the spokesman drew his knife and swore, that every man should die, unless he found the money, and first he would hang the supercargo. He called for a rope, which he had brought on board, fitted with a hangman's noose, sent a man up to the mizzen yard and rove it and brought the nook down—and one man held it, and another stood ready to hoist. Now, said Davis tell me where is the money, where are your diamonds, or I will hang you this minute. In vain I repeated I had nothing more but my watch which I offered and he refused.—Once more, said he, will you tell? I have nothing to tell, said I. On with the rope, said the villain, and hoist away. The fellow with the noose came towards me, and I sprang overboard—they took me up after some time, apparently insensible. They took off all my clothes, and laid me on my back on deck, naked as I was born, except having a blanket thrown over me. Here I laid five hours without moving hand or foot. Meanwhile they robbed us of every thing of the least value. Against me they seemed to have a particular spite, stealing even the ring from my finger, and all my clothes from my trunks which they sent on board the privateer.

At night they left us, but returned once or twice, for a few minutes, to see how I was—that night the privateer, with two or three of her convoy went to sea, and next morning, Christmas day we got under weigh. Having taken good notice of the courses steered in coming in, and keeping the lead constantly going, we found our way out to blue water without much difficulty, and next morning, 26th arrived without further accident at Havanna.

The privateer was, I think fitted out from th's island. The captain is a Spaniard, a short man with a remarkable good face, that nobody would suspect to belong to such a gang. The Lieutenant is a Frenchman, a creole of St. Domingo but calls himself an Italian. The man they called Davis who ordered me to be hanged, is the pilot or sailing master, and their boarding officer. He is an American, belongs to New York, and was the worst man on board. He is a good looking fellow something perhaps over middle size, but the most brutal rascal I ever met. There was another American on board, only a common hand, being a drunkard. Two negroes are all the residue of the gentlemen with whom I had much acquaintance.

The goods taken from us were upwards of fifty thousand dollars worth, and I have no doubt are landed on the coast of this island. The neighborhood of Cuba will be troubled waters until our government shall seriously determine to put down this system of piracy.

From the Washington City Gazette.
SOUTH AMERICA.

We are enabled to day, to lay before our readers an official copy of Bolivar's proclamation for convoking the Congress of Venezuela. It contains a sketch of events well worth perusal, and, as many contradictory reports prevail, it is valuable, as it emanates from an authentic source.

Translated for the Gazette.

VENEZUELAN PROCLAMATION.

Simon Bolivar, Chief Supreme of the Republic of Venezuela, captain General of its armies and those of New Grenada, &c. &c.

To the People of Venezuela.

The Congress of Venezuela must fix the fate of the so many years opposed and wandering republic. Our wounds will heal under the shelter of a legitimate representation. It is not by a vain ostentation, nor to make my own apology, that I address you: I have served you, and owe you an account of my conduct.

When nature's convulsions buried the people of Venezuela under the heaviest dejection, General Montevideo brought to nothing our new-born republic. Fearing rather tyranny than death, I then bade farewell to the shores of Venezuela, and went in search of the war that raged against the tyrants of New Grenada, as the only relief to the pangs of my heart. Heaven listened to my vows and lamentations, and the government of Cartagena entrusted to my care 400 soldiers, which in a few days liberated Magdalena, and the greater part of the province of Santa Marta. I afterwards marched to Cuenca, and there victory declared for our arms. Venezuela saw me appear upon its territory crowned with the favors of fortune.

The congress of New Grenada granted me leave to redeem my native country. I had soon the good fortune to reinstate the authorities constituted in the first epoch of the republic in the provinces of Truxillo, Merida, Barinas. The capital of Caracas received in its bosom the brave Grenadians. Puerto Cabello protected by its walls, attracted soon my attention by its resistance, and hardly gave me time to take measures to save from disorders the populous country, we had wrested from the tyrants of Spain.

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HOUSES, LANDS &c.

Building Lots or Sale.
SUNDY good lots upon Cameron, Pitt and Queen streets, on liberal credit, at reasonable prices to purchasers who would build thereon. For terms enquire of MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

October 7th

For Sale or Rent,
THAT valuable property called CONWAY'S WHARF, with the Warehouses thereon fronting on Union-street. The warehouses will be rented separately if required. For terms apply to WM. HERBERT, Jr.

August 25

To Let,

THAT convenient Brick house on Royal street, now occupied by Mr. Charles Tyler—possession to be had the 22nd of December next—for terms enquire of MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

November 3

To Rent,

A convenient BRICK Dwelling house, at the upper end of King-st suitable for a genteel family. Also two frame dwellings and shops—Apply to JAMES SANDERSON.

November 12

Houses for Sale.

The premises on the South east corner of King and Henry streets, containing 2 good dwelling houses, with stores ready fitted up for business.

Also, the brick dwelling house and store near to the former, lately in possession of Dennis M. Lyles, esq; for whose time therein, the 7th of Feb. next, it may be rented.

All the above property would be sold upon liberal credit, the payment being secured. Inquire of MANDEVILLE & LARMOUR.

September 28

Gunston for Sale.

THIS elegant estate is situated on the Potomac, 16 miles below Alexandria—it is bounded on three sides by the Potomac and Pohick creek, and contains nearly 3,000 acres of land, level and fertile, to which are attached six shad and herring fisheries, two of which command the river channel. This land will be laid off in four tracts, so as to have one or more fisheries to each; these tracts will be again divided if requisite. This estate is level and beautifully situated, very fertile, and remarkably healthy. Plaster acts with an effect equal to that of any part of Virginia or Pennsylvania—I have used 500 bushels in twelve months, and such is its beneficial operation, that were I to keep this land I should considerably increase the quantity. A manufacturing mill is distant about two miles, on a stream navigable for vessels carrying 1200 bushels of wheat, where the Baltimore and Dist. of Columbia prices are given for grain: being bounded on 3 sides by water, a small extent only of fence is necessary to inclose the whole: it would be admirably adapted to grazing. The improvements are a large and very substantial brick mansion, 40 by 70 feet, with every necessary out-house, three commodious barns, houses for Negroes, and fish houses at each of the fisheries. 120,000 bricks and 1000 bushels of lime are just burnt on the premises. There is a considerable extent of live fence, both useful and ornamental, two orchards of well-selected apples and peach, besides an abundance of other choice fruit. More than 150 acres are in clover, 200 in corn, and land is in preparation for sowing 250 bushels of small grain. Any quantity of hay can be cut from the low grounds, some of which (and all night) have been reclaimed at a trifling expense. The river and creeks, abound with wild fowl, particularly canvas backs, the woods with deer and a variety of other game. Mules, cattle, highly improved sheep, farming utensils and household furniture can be had. The terms of sale will be accommodating. Property in any of the cities, negroes, bank stock, western lands, or lands near the Ridge, will be taken in payment.—Letters must be addressed to me at Pohick Church, Fairfax county, Virginia.

September 4 GEORGE MASON.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling a handsomely situated farm, on Hunting creek, in Fairfax county Virginia, adjoining the Mount Vernon estate and the lands of general Thomson Mason, four miles from Alexandria, containing about 240 acres, 80 of which are in wood—40 to 50 in thriving meadow of clover and timothy—a part of the residue recently sown with wheat and rye, and clover, last spring—the whole enclosed with a new post and rail fence.—The improvements are, a comfortable and convenient frame dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, poultry house, granary and stables.—There is on this place a rich and productive garden, and a large body of marsh meadow, from which may be saved annually 100 tons of hay, nearly as nutritious as the best timothy or clover.—With the farm would be sold a number of very valuable horses, cows and sheep; waggon, carts, and a variety of farming utensils and household and kitchen furniture; corn, oats and rye, and 40 tons hay: Also, adjoining to one above described, a farm containing 160 acres, recently enclosed, on which is a brick house, which a trifling expense would render comfortable.

The soil is excellent, and a considerable part might be easily converted into meadow—it would be sold with the other or separately. Also, a number of valuable servants, male and female. To prevent unnecessary application, he would observe, that they will only be sold to persons residing in the District or its vicinity, and not to be carried from it. The subscriber will also sell the greater part of his household furniture, which is new and handsome. For terms of all or any part of the above property, apply to NOBLE HERBERT, esq; or

FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

For Rent.

A very convenient dwelling house on the lower part of Royal-st. adjoining the house now occupied by Mr. Generes. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

January 1

For Rent,

A convenient two story framed dwelling house, pleasantly situated between Water and Gibbon streets. Possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to ROBERT HUNTER.

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FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, to wit: 1818.

November Term,

IN CHANCERY.

Richard Milne, Complainant,

AGAINST

Thomas Swann, Colin Auld and Edmund I. Lee, assignees of the late Merchants' Bank of Alexandria; and John Anderson, James Anderson, Daniel Annin, Samuel Beall, William H. S. Boswell, Edmund Brook, Benjamin Baden, Thomas K. Beale, James Blaxham, George Bruce, junior, Richard Wood, Thomas Cookendorfer, Hugh Carolin, Daniel Cawood, Samuel Chester, John Corse and Nathaniel Rounswell, trading under the firm of Corse and Rounswell; George Coleman, John Cogenen, James H. Dulaney, Camillus Griffith, Nimrod Farrow, Robert Getty, Peter Heiskell, J. Hager, junior, Robert Hall, John Jackson, Alexander Kyle, John McPherson and Daniel McPherson, late joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of John McPherson & Son; Daniel McPherson, Charles Moxley, Alexander Moore, Thomas Mount, James R. Riddle, administrator of Ferdinand Marsteller; Joseph Mandeville, Joseph Mandeville and Samuel B. Larmour, joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of Mandeville & Larmour; Robert Mandeville and James Mandeville, joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of Robert & James Mandeville; William N. Mills, Robert A. Mills, Thomas Pickering, Craven T. Peyton, Noblet Herbert, administrator of William Paton, junior; Thomas Neill, Thomas Olive, James R. Riddle, Nathaniel Rounswell, Thomas Rigdon, Peter Saunders, Daniel Somers, James S. Scott, John A. Stewart, William Smith, Thomas Seimmes, Thomson Simpson, Evan P. Taylor, William A. Linton, executor of William Tyler; Ambrose Vase, Robert N. Windsor, Robert Young, Cave Withers, Richard Wells, the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, the Bank of Washington, Bank of the Metropolis, the Patriotic Bank, Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the Bank of Chambersburg, Bank of Waterford, the Bank of Winchester, Defendants.

THE defendant Leonard Mudd not having entered his appearance to this suit and given security according to the statute and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Leonard Mudd, is not an inhabitant of this District—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Leonard Mudd, do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, John Cogenen, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Leonard Mudd, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Teste, EDMUND I. LEE, C. C.

January 25

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, to wit: 1818.

November Term,

IN CHANCERY.

Samuel Smith, Complainant,

AGAINST

Leonard Mudd and John Cogenen, Defendants.

THE defendant Leonard Mudd not having entered his appearance to this suit and given security according to the statute and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Leonard Mudd, is not an inhabitant of this District—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Leonard Mudd, do appear here on the first day of the next Term, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, John Cogenen, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Leonard Mudd, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

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